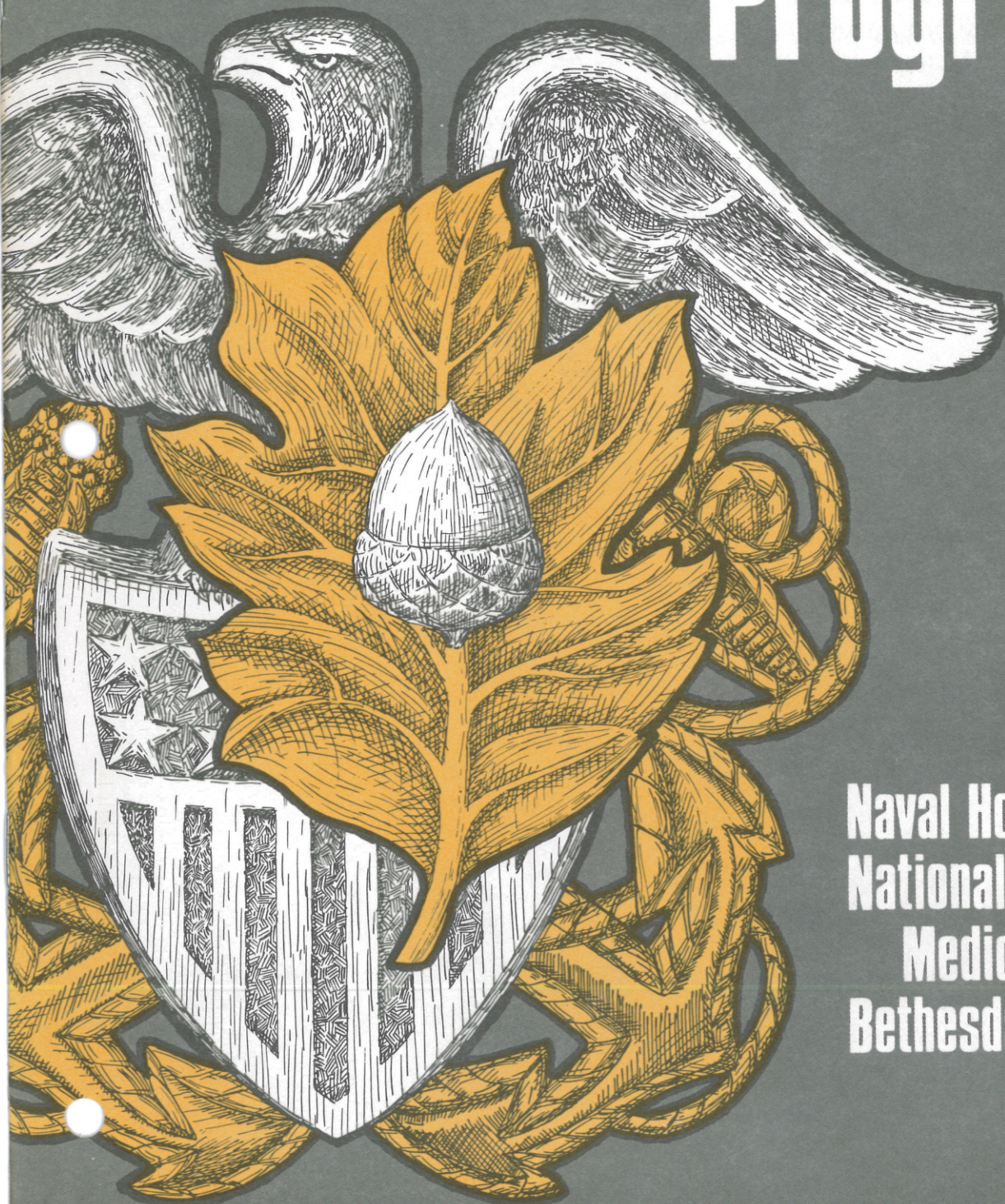


Internship Programs



Naval Hospital
National Naval
Medical Center
Bethesda, Maryland

FOREWORD

To all prospective interns:

Medical education is the basis for quality patient care. The Navy wholeheartedly supports this thesis through programs spanning a medical officer's entire career, beginning with an internship. The internship is regarded as the keystone of the educational program, and this brochure is intended to acquaint you with some of the opportunities available in the Navy Medical Corps to further your professional capability.



G. M. DAVIS
Vice Admiral, Medical Corps, U.S. Navy
Surgeon General



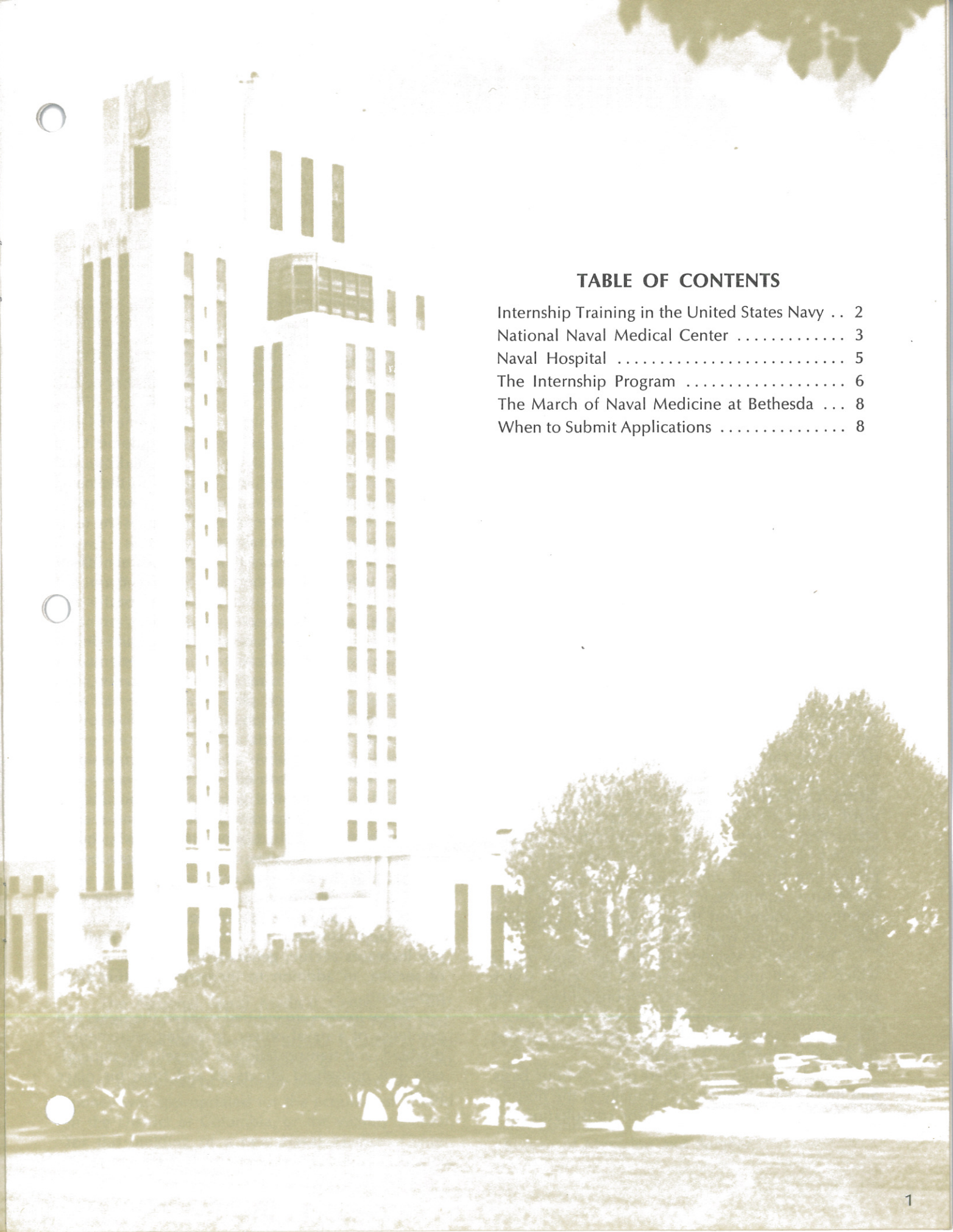


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Internship Training in the United States Navy

The Navy, participating in the National Intern Matching Program, Inc., offers 184 internships each year. The training is provided in ten naval hospitals selected for the excellence of their facilities and for the abundance of clinical material. Nine of the ten hospitals also provide residency training and are located in areas in or near civilian teaching centers. In these hospitals the intern training is similar to that in university hospitals.

The aim of the naval internship is to provide the intern the training and experience to qualify him to take competent care of medical problems he will be expected to handle as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy, and to provide a solid foundation for later training in a clinical or military specialty.

An internship at a naval hospital offers to the graduating physician an opportunity for developing to the fullest his professional knowledge and capabilities. Navy medicine keeps abreast of advances in clinical medicine and has pioneered in many areas of medical research. All of the ten naval hospitals which have internships operate emergency rooms and busy outpatient clinics, in addition to providing inpatient care. Every phase of training is covered, and the alert and ambitious young physician will find a naval internship a challenge capable of developing his talents to a maximum.

During the internship the medical officer receives the best possible professional training in learning the art of medicine and in developing the very important doctor-patient relationship. He takes part in the clinical, departmental and Tissue Committee meetings; pathological, x-ray, record and facility conferences, and Journal Clubs, and learns ward administration and patient care. He receives instruction by lectures and demonstrations, attending and participating in autopsies, assisting in and performing surgical and obstetrical operations and procedures, administering anesthetics, serving in the emergency room, and through regularly organized daily ward rounds with bedside teaching.

The intern is assigned regular night duty during which his activities are supervised by senior watch officers, and he learns of his responsibilities in the care of medical and surgical patients. Naval interns are usually assigned night and weekend watches, on a one out of three schedule.

Naval hospitals are staffed on a 24-hour basis, and those staff members not actually at the hospital may be reached by telephone for consultation and

assistance. Of great benefit to the intern is the fact that the entire hospital staff is on full time duty at the hospital and therefore constantly available for instruction and guidance.

All patients admitted to a naval hospital are accessible to the intern for study and, as he attains proficiency, his responsibility for patient care is increased accordingly. Medical care is offered not only for military personnel but also for their dependents and to retired personnel and their dependents, so that there is ample experience to be had in all phases of medicine.

From the purely professional standpoint, the practice of medicine and surgery in the Navy differs from civilian practice only in its environmental setting. Superb medical facilities and equipment, as well as assistance by highly skilled medical and administrative personnel, are available to the naval medical officer; his choice of treatment is not limited by economic considerations, and he enjoys the military physician's procedural freedom.

The personal benefits afforded the career officer and his family are numerous. Among them are financial security, substantial retirement benefits and 30 days of vacation each year. In addition, the naval intern is provided with excellent medical and dental care including hospitalization; his dependents are eligible for medical care and hospitalization. An excellent life insurance plan is available for only \$3.00 monthly. For the physician, as well as for his family, military life holds advantages often denied in private practice, above and beyond professional considerations. For himself, there is a real family life, holidays and annual vacations without loss of income or patient's good will. Wholesome recreation—swimming pools, hobbyshops, tennis courts, golf courses, gymnasiums, little theatre groups—is available for the family to enjoy together.

The pay and allowances vary in accordance with the officer's grade, length of service and marital status (approximately \$12,000 annually). Periodic pay increases accrue, generally after 2-year periods of service, in addition to increases resulting from promotion.

Naval interns are entitled to all of the rights and privileges of a naval officer, including retirement if disabled, and transportation of himself, his dependents and household effects to and from his place of duty.



National Naval Medical Center

GENERAL

The National Naval Medical Center is situated in a suburban area of Metropolitan Washington, D. C., a delightful residential section, directly across the street from the National Institutes of Health, probably the world's largest institution for medical research. In the immediate vicinity of the Medical Center is the National Library of Medicine, which houses the largest collection of medical literature in the world.

The National Naval Medical Center is composed of the Naval Hospital, the Naval Medical School, Naval Dental School, Naval Medical Research Institute, Naval School of Hospital Administration and the Navy Toxicology Unit. To this has been added the Armed Forces Radiobiology Research Institute which is shared by all Armed Forces Medical Departments and the U.S. Public Health Service. It houses an atomic reactor which is used for isotope production and biomedical research. A closed circuit television hookup between the National Naval Medical Center, National Institutes of Health, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and Armed Forces Institute of Pathology is in operation with six hospitals receiving. There are several receiving sets in the Naval Hospital and Medical Center where programs may be viewed.

HISTORY

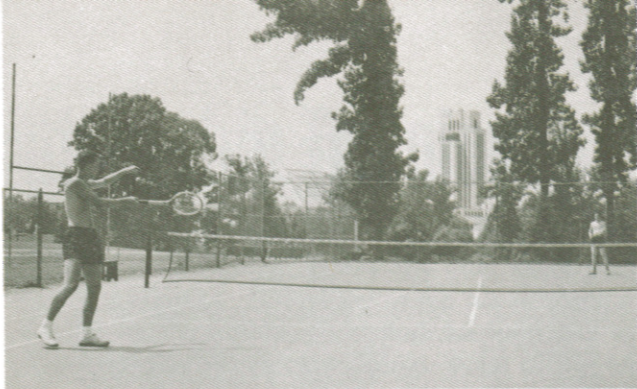
The National Naval Medical Center was first established in 1935 and consisted of the Naval Hospital and the Naval Medical School located at 23rd and E Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C., the present site of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. In 1938, money was appropriated for the acquisition of land in the District of Columbia, or the vicinity thereof, for the building of a new Naval Medical Center. The site, selected from among 80 others inspected,

consists of 242.4 acres located approximately one mile north of Bethesda, Maryland, on Rockville Pike (U.S. Route 240), opposite the National Institutes of Health.

The site of the National Naval Medical Center is on one of the earliest grants of land in the Bethesda area. Originally known as "Leeke Forest," the land now occupied by the Center was part of a 710 acre tract of land surveyed for Colonel Henry Dulaney in 1688. It was called "Darnall's Forest" when Colonel Henry Darnall secured a grant of 712 acres on November 12, 1694. Colonel Henry Dulaney and Colonel Henry Darnall were owners of large tracts of land and holders of extensive "patents" on land throughout Maryland. Portions of the original "Leeke Forest" were later granted to Andrew Hughs and to Henry Leek, who had 185 acres of "Lees's Lot" surveyed and secured a patent for the 185 acres on March 28, 1747.

The contracts for the construction of the Center were awarded, and ground was broken with appropriate ceremonies on June 29, 1939. Actual construction was started soon thereafter. The cornerstone was laid on Armistice Day, 1940 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the presence of the Secretary of the Navy and his staff, the chiefs of the various bureaus of the Navy Department, the Surgeons General of the Army and Public Health Service, and many other distinguished guests including members of Congress and of the medical profession.

The newly constructed Medical Center was officially commissioned February 5, 1942, and the medical facilities thereat established by the Secretary of the Navy as the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. On August 31, 1942 it was dedicated by President Roosevelt, which occasion also commemorated the 100th anniversary of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

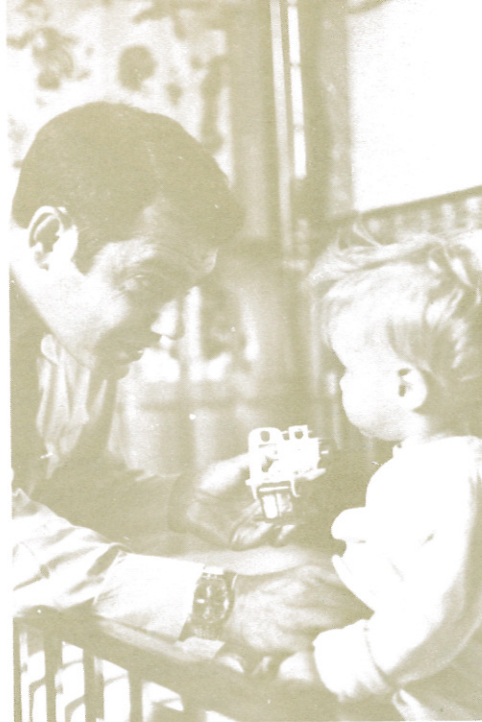


ARCHITECTURE

The buildings are of structural steel, faced with precast-exposed aggregate concrete panels. The style is monumental and balanced. Various-colored terra cotta is extensively used in the interior corridors and rooms with a most harmonious effect. The lobby walls are of Vermont marble in three colors trimmed with white bronze. The tower of the administration building, which is on a bluff facing Rockville Pike, dominates the landscape for many miles in all directions.

LANDSCAPING

The landscaping is accomplished with trees native to this section of the country, such as oaks, elms, sycamores and magnolias. A nine-hole golf course encircles the buildings. The golf course adds to the natural contour and beauty of the grounds and provides a popular outdoor recreation facility for patients and staff. There is a small, artificial lake fed by natural springs located directly beneath the tower and in the center of the front lawn which has been popularly called Lake Eleanor in honor of the first lady of the land at the time the Center was built and commissioned. This beautiful area is the setting for the annual Easter Sunrise Services sponsored jointly by the Bethesda Council of Churches and the National Naval Medical Center. Sponsorship of the Easter Services by the Bethesda Council of Churches began in 1947. In addition, an artificial lake and a recreation area were developed in the wooded area in the eastern portion of the reservation in 1954. The lake and recreation area, named in honor of Rear Admiral L. O. Stone, MC, USN, former Commanding Officer of the Center, has facilities for wading, boating, and fishing. The adjacent recreation area is equipped with picnic tables, barbecue pits and benches.



Naval Hospital

The NAVAL HOSPITAL, BETHESDA, MARYLAND, is a general hospital with a 1007 bed capacity expandable to 1170 beds in an emergency. The services of the hospital cover all age groups, both sexes, in all specialties. A special feature of the hospital is the Radiation Exposure Evaluation Laboratory which has the functions of utilizing the most modern sources of radiation in the research and clinical treatment of diseases and of evaluating and treating radiation injury, on a referral basis, should any such injury occur through the Defense establishment. All teaching programs for residents and interns are supervised by Board certified or Board eligible staff members and by civilian visiting physicians from the medical schools and teaching hospitals in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland. In addition, the hospital trains hospital corpsmen in all the major and sub-specialties of a general and specialized treatment center.

The hospital is fully accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and a member of the American Hospital Association.

There are Bachelor Officer Quarters available for single officers or married officers reporting without families. There is no government housing for families; however, suitable civilian housing is readily available in the surrounding residential areas at ap-

proximately the same monthly rental basis as in any metropolitan area. Commissary and Exchange facilities are provided by military installations in the metropolitan area. A number of private and public pre and elementary schools exist within commuting distance.

There are many recreational facilities available on the grounds of the Center, including an Officers' Club, indoor swimming pool, nine hole golf course, tennis courts and bowling alleys. Also, the Metropolitan-Bethesda area provides many cultural advantages, such as the National Symphony Orchestra; Washington Civic Opera; concerts and ballets at Constitution Hall and Lisner Auditorium; free military band concerts; the Watergate Summer Theatre; galleries such as the National Gallery of Art and the Corcoran Art Gallery; two year-round legitimate theaters; events such as the Cherry Blossom Festival and the National Capital Flower Show; lectures at the Library of Congress; regattas on the Potomac; the Rock Creek Nature Center; free access to public buildings and parks of the Nation's Capital. Also, Bethesda is within easy driving distance of the Winchester Apple Blossom Festival, the Gettysburg Battlefields, historic Williamsburg, the Skyline Drive and many other beautiful areas.

The workload our interns helped to carry during fiscal years 1968-1969-1970 is shown below:

1968	1969	1970	
446,556	478,323	481,632	Number of Outpatient Visits
15,077	15,099	14,833	Number of Patients Admitted
88%	86.2%	86.2%	Per cent of Autopsies
1,414	1,489	1,629	Number of Deliveries
800	832	715	Daily Average Occupied Beds



The Internship Programs

PERIOD OF INTERNSHIP

The Intern Training Program offered at this hospital commences on 1 July and terminates on 30 June of the following year. Certificates of satisfactory completion of the internship, attested by the Surgeon General of the Navy and the Commanding Officer of this hospital, are presented to graduating interns at appropriate exercises on or about 30 June annually.

TYPES OF INTERNSHIPS

This hospital offers the following types of internships: straight medical; straight surgical; rotating⁰ (4 months medicine, 4 months surgery, 4 months elective); rotating¹ (6 to 8 months medicine plus electives); rotating² (6 to 8 months surgery, 4 months medicine, electives as time permits); rotating³ (6 to 8 months obstetrics-gynecology, 4 months medicine, electives as time permits); rotating⁴ (6 to 8 months pediatrics, 4 months medicine, electives as time permits).

RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHIEFS OF SERVICES

Chiefs of Services are responsible to the Commanding Officer for proper instruction and performance of duty of interns assigned to their Services. They keep themselves currently informed of the professional ability and progress of each intern assigned to their services. They shall promptly inform the Graduate Training Committee of lack of aptitude or interest, or inadequate performance of administrative or professional duties on the part of any intern.

STATUS AND DUTIES OF INTERNS

The intern is an officer of the Navy, and as such may be assigned administrative duties commensurate with his rank and experience in the service as a part of his basic training as a naval officer. Interns attend all medical staff meetings, all clinical conferences of the Services on which they are serving and, additionally, are encouraged to attend all autopsies.

GRADUATE TRAINING COMMITTEE

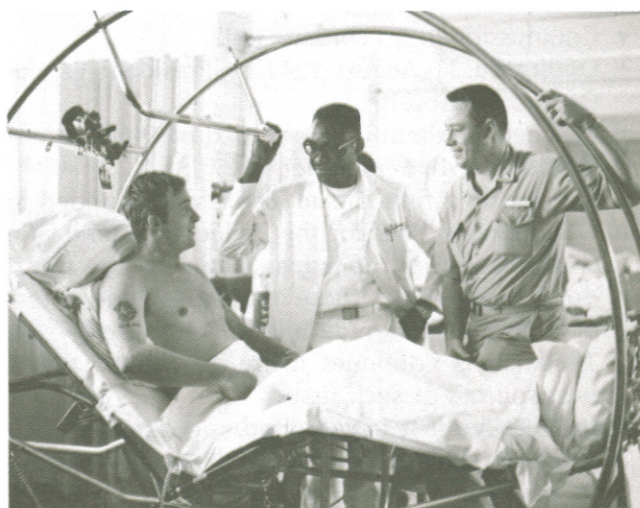
The Graduate Training Committee consisting of the Director of Clinical Services as Chairman, and Chiefs of Services and such other officers as designated by the Commanding Officer, is responsible for organizing, supervising and evaluating intern training, with the objective of developing and maintaining the highest standards in this program.

SENIOR INTERN

At the beginning of the intern training year, one intern is designated by the Director of Clinical Services to be the Senior Intern. He calls a meeting at least once a month for the intern group to consider problems or questions which may arise within the group. The Senior Intern will also represent the group in presenting matters for consideration to the Intern Advisor and Director of Clinical Services and the Graduate Training Committee.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF INTERNS

Interns on duty on wards remain in the vicinity of the ward to which assigned and keep the Chief of Service and/or Officer of the Day informed of any significant events concerning patients or ward personnel. They promptly examine all new patients admitted to their Service during the duty period and make evening sick call with the resident medical officer on the ward to which they are assigned unless prevented by urgent patient care in other areas. Interns are also considered to be assistants to the Officer of the Day and perform such duties as may be assigned by him. Each intern should keep his own Internship Log which contains a description of each procedure performed by him during the internship year. The logs are reviewed periodically by the Intern Advisor and staff to ascertain the scope and depth of the individual intern's training program and his comprehension thereof. The interns participate in all departmental and interdepartmental conferences, Tumor Boards, Journal Club meetings and various other teaching functions of the hospital. They are also afforded the opportunity of attending basic science and anatomy lectures conducted for residents, and attend monthly classes in overall military medicine.





The March of Naval Medicine at Bethesda

- Commissioned 5 February 1942.
- Dedicated 31 August 1942 by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.
- Reached maximum patient load of 2464 patients, World War II, September 1945.
- The world's first Tissue Bank was founded on 1 September 1949 for the collection, sterilization and preservation of human tissue by the freeze-dried technique. These tissues include arterial homografts, bone, dura, skin, etc. Today, this Tissue Bank continues to be one of the world's best sources of such tissues.
- In 1952 the first freeze-dried aortic homograft to surgically replace a portion of the abdominal aorta in a human patient was successfully carried out at this hospital.
- Received full accreditation by Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals, 1955.
- Nuclear Medicine in the Navy came of age by the installation of the first nuclear reactor and cobalt unit for any Naval Hospital. It was dedicated on 15 November 1957, and used for therapy of patients and teaching of military personnel in the new medical use of radioactive materials. The reactor was used in training of crews and experiments leading to the use of nuclear power in submarines and showed that such submarines were safe for human habitation over long periods of time.
- The Clinical Hematology Section, in conjunction with the Nuclear Medicine Section and Tissue Bank, began intensive studies of improved therapy for radiation injury by the use of blood and blood products, and antibiotics and bone marrow infusions.
- In 1959 intracardiac (open heart) surgery was pioneered and has now become common in most large treatment centers.
- The Gastroenterology Section instituted the Crosby Capsule method of biopsy of the small intestine via the mouth. The Urology Service was aided in kidney disease diagnosis by the renal punch biopsy.
- In 1961, temporary World War II buildings were removed and two new additions added: one added four wards for care of dependents and other female patients, and a greatly expanded outpatient department; as well as a new Surgical Suite and Recovery Room. The other building permitted all of the Neuropsychiatric Services to be brought together in one area as well as providing space for certain other clinics, and personnel offices. Outpatient medicine at Bethesda took a big jump, from 8,000 visits per month in 1963 to over 40,000 visits per month in 1969.
- In 1961, automatic data processing for recording of medical statistics was introduced for storing large batches of data for quick reference. This lends itself well to the collation and study of certain medical data and evaluation of repetitive medical information or biomedical statistics. Automatic data processing and selected methods and procedures for recording, storing and use of automatic data processing are continually being studied.
- Monitoring of patients in cardiac and intensive care units and other specialty areas, is receiving constant evaluation, all adapted to provide constant attention for several patients requiring very close care by a nurse located in one area.

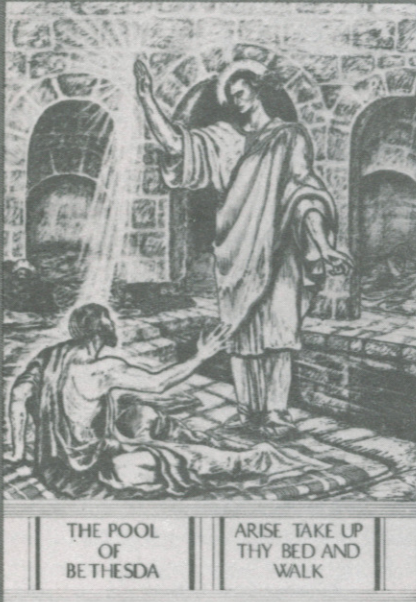
When to Submit Applications

Applications for commissions in the Navy Medical Corps for intern training are accepted between 1 September and 1 December of each year. That portion of the application pertaining to internship is supplied for submission during the period 1 October to 1 December, in accordance with the provisions of the National Intern Matching Program. In order to permit processing in sufficient time to meet all deadline dates, it is suggested that all applications be submitted as early as possible.

NAVY RECRUITING STATIONS

	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
ALABAMA		
Montgomery	Bldg. 810, Guner AFB	205 279-6275
ALASKA		
Naval Recruiting Office		
111 W. 4th St.		
El Dorado Bldg.		
Anchorage, Alaska		
99501		
ARKANSAS		
Little Rock	Old Post Office Bldg., 2nd & Center Sts., 72201	501 372-4361 Ext 5447
CALIFORNIA		
Los Angeles	1041 S. Broadway 90015	213 688-2750/1/2
San Francisco	Federal Office Bldg., Fulton & Leavenworth Sts., 94102	415 765-5626
COLORADO		
Denver	New Custom House 19th & California Sts., 80202	303 297-4416
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1101 Pa. Ave., N.W. 20004	
FLORIDA		
Jacksonville	400 W. Bay St. 32202	904 791-3671
HAWAII		
P.O. Bldg.		
Hilo, Hawaii		
96720		
GEORGIA		
Macon	451 College St. 31208	912 743-0381
ILLINOIS		
Chicago	536 S. Clark St. 60605	312 353-6606
INDIANA		
Indianapolis	11 S. Senate Ave., 46204	317 633-8893/4/5
IOWA		
Des Moines	Federal Office Bldg. 2nd & Walnut St. Rm. 693 50309	515 284-4321
KENTUCKY		
Louisville	Post Office Bldg., 6th & Broadway 40202	502 582-5175
LOUISIANA		
New Orleans	U.S. Customs House 423 Canal Street 70130	504 527-6212
MASSACHUSETTS		
Boston	J. F. Kennedy Fed. Bldg., Government Center 02203	617 223-6216
MICHIGAN		
Detroit	Lafayette Bldg., 144 W. Lafayette Blvd., 48226	313 226-7789
MINNESOTA		
Minneapolis	Federal Office Bldg., 2nd & Washington Aves., S. 55401	612 725-2168
MISSOURI		
Kansas City	2420 Broadway 64108	816 FR 4-3531
St. Louis	Federal Bldg., 208 N. Broadway 63102	314 AM 8-2506

	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE
NEBRASKA		
Omaha	Naval Personnel Center 30th & Fort Sts. Bldg. 19 68111	402 221-7360
NEW MEXICO		
Albuquerque	U.S. Courthouse Bldg., P.O. Box 632 87103	505 843-2341 Ext 2335
NEW YORK		
Albany	Post Office Bldg., Broadway 12201	518 472-4427
Buffalo	Federal Bldg., 1021 Main St. 14203	716 842-2310
New York	207 W. 24th St. 10011	212 620-6483
NORTH CAROLINA		
Raleigh	Fayetteville & Martin Streets 27602	919 833-6629
OHIO		
Cleveland	Federal Office Bldg., 1240 E. Ninth St., 44199	216 522-4832
Columbus	Central Bldg., 74 E. Gay St. 43215	614 469-6673
OKLAHOMA		
Oklahoma City	621 N. Robinson 73102	405 CE 6-2311 Ext 267
OREGON		
Portland	Pioneer Post Office 520 S. W. Morrison St., 97204	503 266-3361 Ext 1644
PENNSYLVANIA		
Philadelphia	Blackburn Bldg. 13 South 13th St. 19107	215 597-4690
Pittsburgh	Federal Bldg., 1000 Liberty Ave., 15222	412 644-5889
SOUTH CAROLINA		
Columbia	Court House 1100 Laurel St., 29201	803 253-8371 Ext 288
TENNESSEE		
Nashville	1808 West End Bldg., 1808 West End Ave., 37203	615 242-8321 Ext 5576
TEXAS		
Dallas	912 Commerce St. 75202	214 RI 9-2981
Houston	2320 La Branch St., 77004	713 CA 4-5897
VIRGINIA		
Richmond	Aneium Bldg. 1001 E. Main St. 23219	703 649-3611 Ext 2282
WASHINGTON		
Seattle	2222 2nd Ave., 98121	206 MA 4-4337 Ext 25
WISCONSIN		
Milwaukee	611 N. Broadway 53202	414 272-8600 Ext 3259



Bethesda means "House of Mercy." The legend was that at a certain season, an angel came down and troubled the waters of the pool. The first person who entered the spring after the troubling of the water would be at once restored to complete health. In the porches about the ancient pool lay the lepers, the lame, the halt and the blind. Each one hoped he might be the lucky first one to enter the pool after the angel came.

